

ROOT MAY TAKE HAY'S PLACE

IS CRUED BY PRESIDENT AND ALL HIS ADVISERS.

Has Been Constantly With Mr. Roosevelt on his Trip and Is Believed to Have Given Answer—Business Reasons Only in Way—After More "Big Thieves."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5.—President Roosevelt's journey from Jersey City to Cleveland was devoid of special incident. He occupied the time conversing in his car with members of his cabinet and the gentlemen who had been his advisers in the past.

He had several talks with Elihu Root on the way to Cleveland, and it is understood that he requested Mr. Root to consider returning to the cabinet, presumably as the head of the Department of State. It is known that the President ardently desires Mr. Root to accept the portfolio of State, and it is believed that Mr. Root at present is undecided.

Discussed from the cabinet about a year ago, on account of the same reasons, hold good today. He is perhaps the most eminent practicing lawyer in the country, and the returns from his profession are very large. It is understood quite well that with the acceptance of the portfolio of State Mr. Root would sacrifice a great deal, but on the other hand there is a hope it is little more—that his great friendship for the President and his strong sense of duty by the nation may lead him to return a favorable answer.

The members of the cabinet on board the special, seconded the President's wish most earnestly that Mr. Root return to the cabinet, and most of them believe there is a possibility that he will, but no one but the President and Mr. Root knows at present what the latter's course will be.

Save for whatever talk there was between the President and Mr. Root regarding the latter's return to the cabinet—and this conversation was of the most general nature—there was no business of state discussed on the way to Cleveland.

The President did not regard it as decorous or proper that any business should come up while he was on his way to the funeral of Mr. Hay.

Last night Secretary of the Interior John A. Hitchcock was warmly congratulated by the President on the victory of the Department and his own personal triumph in securing the conviction of Senator Mitchell of Oregon on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government. Mr. Hitchcock was greatly pleased at the decision of the United States Court as he had fought the big grafters tooth and nail since he took office.

He said to-day that the conviction of Senator Mitchell is only a step in the crusade of the Government against high placed thieves that had been fattening undisturbed on Government moneys until the present administration came into office, and that more indictments, more trials and more shipping of big thieves to penitentiaries may be looked for.

Mr. Hitchcock has been giving a good deal of his attention lately to getting the grafters in the Indian Territory who have seemed to rob the Indian wards of the Government. Through his efforts batches of indictments have been secured there, and convictions are regarded as certain. Mr. Hitchcock said that the conviction of Senator Mitchell will have an incalculable moral effect.

At Alliance, Ohio, this morning, while the President's special was stopping, a change of engine and the President and his party were delayed for some time. The President was in the car when a man walked along the platform glancing into the car windows. Secret Service officers Tyree and Sloan and M. F. Bradley, superintendent of police for the Pennsylvania lines, were after him like hawks, watching every move he made, ready to nab him at the slightest suspicious action. He was a big, ruddy fellow, with a great shock of black hair and a strong complexion. Turning around to Bradley, he said:

"Oh, you needn't get scared, I just wanted to see the President of the United States. What is his name, anyway?"

"And to think," said Bradley in deep earnest, "he is an American citizen and speaks English."

The President was told about the simple citizen of Alliance who wanted to know the President's name, and he and the President and his party were delayed for some time. There were few exceptions on the trip from Jersey City to Cleveland that people in the towns the train passed through knew the President was there.

At Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Alliance, where daylight stops were made, there were only a few persons at the depots, nothing more than ordinary crowds, and at stations where the train did not stop, the station platforms were usually bare as bones. On account of it being the fourth of July the trip was recognized to have dangers out of the common, the possibility of stray bullets from careless celebrators, for instance, and the Secret Service men redoubled their vigilance.

The President was never out of their sight for an instant. When the train made a stop of two or three minutes, the President and his party were escorted to the platform while another patrolled the platform with Supt. Bradley and local deputies that had been informed of the President's coming.

To-day at Junction with President Roosevelt in his car were Mr. Root, Mr. Morton, Secretary Shaw, Charles Emory Smith, Attorney-General Moody, Dr. Rixey and Secretary Metcalf.

Mr. Root, as a matter of fact, has been out of the President's company nearly a half hour since the journey began at Jersey City. He has a stateroom in the President's car, he has been with the President at every meal, the President and Mr. Root have observed the scenery together and have been in conversation practically every hour. Other members of the party spent considerable time in other cars of the special. Mr. Root did not. These things are regarded as highly significant, at least by the President's attitude. As for Mr. Root's attitude regarding the invitation to rejoin the cabinet, it is safe to say that no living man save the President knows what it is.

EQUITABLE PROSECUTIONS.

TALK GETTING PRETTY DEFINITE OF MORE DEFERRALS.

Next Report of Supt. Hendricks Looked For With Interest and Alarm—One Rumor Deals With Alleged Stock-Jobbing Backed by Society's Funds.

Reports yesterday of District Attorney Hendricks' intentions in the Equitable case created a big stir among the directors and officers of the society accused in the Hendricks report. They regard it now as pretty certain that the District Attorney is going to bring criminal proceedings against some of the men concerned in the scandal. They have heard that he wants to prosecute some of the directors on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the society if he is unable to get them on any stronger charge.

So far as the actual work of examining the evidence is concerned, the District Attorney has taken up only the Frick and Hendricks reports. He has not yet received from the State Superintendent of Insurance the testimony taken by him. Mr. Jerome sent for the evidence the day after Gov. Higgins wrote to him saying that he could have it. The delay has been occasioned, it is said, because of the difficulty of compiling the testimony into practical working shape. The Attorney-General's office also is being held up on account of the delay as regards the proposed suits to make the guilty directors disgorge and retire.

If Mr. Jerome finds concrete evidence of crime he will submit the evidence to the present Grand Jury, but if he decides that a long investigation will be necessary to fasten violations of the law on a special Grand Jury will probably be drawn.

Along with the news of Mr. Jerome's purposes a pretty definite report was current yesterday that enough evidence has been obtained in other quarters to warrant criminal prosecutions and that the next report of Supt. Hendricks would show that officials of the Equitable made use of the funds of the society in stock margin transactions in the name of the society, which enabled them to profit by the market created. The report had it that the Superintendent of Insurance was now investigating this matter and that he would show in his final report flagrant violations of the insurance law.

Members of the "James H. Hyde and Associates" underwriting syndicate were more interested in the reports of Mr. Jerome's intentions than any of the other directors. There were many conferences yesterday between the lawyers representing James W. Alexander and counsel for Mr. Hyde, and all showed plainly that they were worried. James H. Hyde is so much interested in the developments that he may give up his trip to Europe. It was said two or three days ago that he expected to sail soon, but yesterday the announcement was made that he might not go.

Mr. Hyde's counsel, Samuel Untermyer, says, however, that he will sail on July 11, to be gone two months. Mr. Untermyer wrote to District Attorney Jerome several days ago asking if he knew of anything that would be likely to prevent either Mr. Hyde or himself from leaving the country. Mr. Jerome, it is understood, told Mr. Untermyer that there was nothing.

Mr. Untermyer said yesterday that he knew nothing of any contemplated criminal action against Mr. Hyde and that he had found nothing in the testimony or the reports that would constitute a possible basis for such action.

BIDS GRAND JURY BE CAREFUL. Judge Foster's Charge Evidently Bears on Equitable Case.

The case of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was called to the attention of the July Grand Jury, which was sworn in by Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday. Although the Equitable case was not mentioned by name, Judge Foster left no doubt in the minds of the jurors of what he referred to. He warned them that they might have to sit over into next month, and said that they might have to hold unusually long daily sessions. In regard to this he said:

"I understand that the District Attorney is investigating a matter of great importance and may need your assistance. I have given him my assurance that you will assist him. In order to meet any important matter that may arise in that contingency your time may be extended. You may be required to serve after 1 o'clock some days. The ordinary hours of the sessions of the Grand Jury will probably be extended at any rate. I can give you no other definite notice at this time. It is likely that the trial will be held on the July Grand Jury and you may even be compelled to serve beyond the month of July."

There are only sixteen members on the July Grand Jury. The law requires that there must be sixteen at least. Judge Foster remarked that it was a misfortune that a number of the original members of the Grand Jury were out of town, adding that those who had been present at the trial had been prompt in attendance. After reading the law, Judge Foster said:

"I think that during the past three months I have heard more criticism of Grand Juries than ever before. And, therefore, I shall give you explicit instructions. Under the sections of the law I have quoted you have power, whenever you suspect that a crime has been committed in this county, to make a right investigation. You find in such a case, should the accused for a warrant a conviction by a trial jury. No person should be indicted and placed on trial against whom there is not sufficient evidence to convict."

Ordinarily the District Attorney does not institute criminal proceedings, but the party aggrieved goes before a City Magistrate and makes a complaint. If there is sufficient evidence such as to warrant a conviction by a trial jury, the District Attorney cannot prosecute unless the Grand Jury decides that there is evidence to warrant a conviction.

All cases, however, do not pass through the hands of the City Magistrates, and in the investigation of such cases you should be most careful. Chief Justice Marshall has said that Grand Juries should examine with special care all charges which have not passed through the police or magistrates' courts.

Experience has taught us that not all indictments stand and that at the request of the District Attorney some have been dismissed for lack of evidence. The

Continued on Second Page.

HUPPEL GRANDSON DROWNED.

Baby Favorite of the Brewer Blown Into Lake Strapped in His Carriage.

NEWBURGH, July 5.—The 20 months old grandson of A. G. Huppel, the New York brewer, was drowned in the lake on the Huppel estate near here to-day. It was fastened in its carriage, which was blown into the lake.

The child, Anlon G. Brandon, son of Frank Brandon, was a pet of its grandfather. It had been sent out with its nurse for an airing. The nurse had strapped the baby in its carriage so that it should not crawl out. The child went to sleep after a while and, leaving the carriage near the edge of the lake, the nurse went away for a few moments.

When she returned the carriage and baby had disappeared. The nurse searched frantically all around the nearby roads, thinking someone might have rolled the carriage away. She never suspected that the baby and carriage had disappeared into the lake.

She finally notified the child's parents and all the help on the estate were turned out to search for the baby. The nurse showed where she had left the baby carriage standing and the marks of the wheels showed where it had gone to. The hood of the carriage had been up and acted as a shield to catch the wind.

Men were put to work to drag the lake, and it was not long before they found the carriage. The baby was still in it. The child had been dead some little time.

The parents of the child were utterly overcome. The nurse is almost out of her mind with remorse.

WAS PROF. CULIN'S WIFE.

Miss Bunker Is Now Prof. Singer's, of the College Faculty.

MONTCLAIR, July 5.—Helen Bunker, daughter of Edward H. Bunker of Montclair, and the divorced wife of Prof. Stewart Culin of the University of Pennsylvania, was married in New York to-day to Prof. Edgar A. Singer, also of the University of Pennsylvania.

Prof. Culin, Mrs. Singer's first husband, is curator of the museum at the university and an anthropologist. He was accused of seduction and was on the east on vacation work and it was on his return from one of these trips that he discovered that his wife and Prof. Singer, an associate of his, had become attached to each other. Prof. Culin demanded that the friendship cease, but his wife is said to have refused. Shortly after this Prof. Culin started off on another long trip and Mrs. Culin removed to her father's home at Montclair, in order to establish a legal residence there and brought a suit charging Prof. Culin with desertion.

The suit has just been decided in her favor. The professor put in no defense. Mrs. Culin resumed her maiden name and the "miss." While Miss Bunker lived at her father's home, at 63 Walnut street, Prof. Singer was a frequent visitor, and that they would be married shortly was generally expected. The Singers expected to live in Brooklyn, it is said. Mrs. Singer is about 35 years old. Prof. Singer also is young. Prof. Culin is only 47. He was married to Miss Bunker in 1893.

MCGONIGLE'S STRANGE DEATH.

Once a Millionaire, Devoted to Charity and Sport—Suicide Suspected.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—Robert D. McGonigle, famous throughout the United States as an author, philanthropist, clubman, lecturer and promoter of sports, was found dead at 11 o'clock this morning in the fashionable Hotel Lincoln, where he went last evening and engaged a room. Every effort was made to keep his death a secret, although the coroner's office was notified at 10 o'clock. The coroner's office refuses to say whether he committed suicide or not. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

McGonigle was last seen alive when he went to his room early last evening. He appeared to be in good spirits. When he failed to leave his room this morning the door was forced open and he was found dead. An empty vial on the dresser had contained a solution of chloral.

McGonigle was 53 years old, and a few years ago his fortune was estimated at several million dollars. He was the founder of the Allegheny Light Company. He devoted almost his entire life to charity and sport. He founded the Kingsley House, the Pittsburgh Golf Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club and the Duquesne Riding Club, which holds the Pittsburgh Horse Show.

The greater part of his money he gave away, and recently he lost \$300,000 on an unwise speculation. Then his friends deserted him, and he became morose. Some months ago he made a trip to California with John Tindall, the son-in-law of Senator Knox, after which he wrote a book, "When I Went West," which he dedicated to Mr. Tindall. Mr. McGonigle's wife died some years ago.

CLARK AND HEINZE REUNITED.

Clark Wants to Keep His Toga and Heinze Wants a Friendly Legislature.

BUTTE, Mont., July 5.—Senator W. A. Clark and F. Augustus Heinze have formed a new political alliance, and all Montana is talking about it. The alliance has just been concluded, and both Mr. Heinze and Mr. Clark have started on their separate ways for Europe.

The new combine is preliminary to next year's campaign in Montana. When Mr. Clark wants to return to the United States Senate and Mr. Heinze wants a Legislature and friendly judges on the district and Supreme Court benches.

C. P. BAILEY GETS A DIVORCE

FROM THE WOMAN WITH WHOM HE WAS SHOT BY DR. DADE.

Charged Her With Desertion After Proving Conspiracy in Connection With the Divorce Action She Began—Still Suing Her Brother for Putting Up the Job.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A divorce was granted to-day to Charles P. Bailey, vice-president of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, from his wife, Selina Kerr Bailey. It was the climax to litigation that has included many suits and counter suits. The decree, which was handed down in the Court of Common Pleas, was on the application of Mr. Bailey, who charged his wife with desertion.

Mrs. Bailey was the widow of Chauncey F. Kerr and became the bride of Mr. Bailey in November, 1900. The wedding was the sequel to a somewhat sensational adventure in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Kerr was the hostess at the mountain cottage of her brother, E. Holloway Coe, and Mr. Bailey was one of the guests. One day Mrs. Kerr and Bailey were walking through the woods. At the same time Coe and Dr. Dade, another of the guests, were gunning. Unknowingly, they came into close proximity to Bailey and Mrs. Kerr. A rustling of the leaves was mistaken by the gunners for the movement of a deer.

Dr. Dade raised his Winchester and fired. There were loud cries from the thicket and the gunners hurried in the direction whence they came. They found Mrs. Kerr and Bailey each wounded. Bailey was wounded in the back, while Mrs. Kerr was struck in the thigh. Bailey was seriously injured, but recovered after a few weeks. Mrs. Kerr's life was saved only by the amputation of her right leg. A wedding followed Mrs. Kerr's recovery.

On Jan. 21, 1902, Mr. Bailey received a telegram announcing the death of his mother in Paris. His wife accompanied him to the dock and bade him an affectionate farewell. On Feb. 18 Mr. Bailey arrived home on the Touraine in company with his father and the body of his mother. On the dock he was met by a messenger, who informed him that Mrs. Bailey was suffering from nervous prostration at the home of her mother. As fast as horse from the hotel Mr. Bailey hurried to the home of his wife's mother, at 568 Fifth avenue. There he had a stormy reception.

He charged him with infidelity and declared that she had in her possession a written statement to prove it. Mr. Bailey thought that his wife was laboring under a delusion due to hysteria.

Her brother, E. Holloway Coe, who was present, was appealed to, but he sided with his sister, and remarked: "I have seen the statement." Mr. Bailey left the house. It was his last interview with his wife and the beginning of a long, hard fight for the vindication of his name.

Mr. Bailey, coming to this city, retained John G. Johnson, Richard P. White and Thomas W. Barlow to defend him. He several times tried to get in communication with his wife, but failed, and was finally informed that she was going to sue for divorce on evidence furnished by a Philadelphia woman. Through counsel demands were made for a right to inspect the evidence.

After many refusals Mr. Bailey was shown an affidavit, attached to a photograph of himself. The affidavit was made before a local attorney and was signed Violet Walsh. The woman swore that she had accompanied the man whose photograph was attached to various places and was known as his wife. On Bailey's part followed, and on Jan. 25, 1904, the climax came when he caused the arrest of E. Holloway Coe in a suit for \$100,000 based on charges of conspiracy and the alienation of his wife's affections.

Accompanying the order for Coe's arrest, Mr. Bailey filed sensational papers, parts of which were confessions by William Henry Johnson and Maizie Allen, alias Violet Walsh. Virtue, it was alleged, was a former secretary to Coe. It was alleged that the men, at Coe's instigation, had secured the woman to sign the affidavit. Maizie Allen admitted she had signed the name Violet Walsh to the affidavit and had been paid for doing so. She said the affidavit was entirely false and that she had never known Mr. Bailey in her life.

The suit against Coe, it is said, is still pending. Apparently Mrs. Bailey never pressed her claim to a divorce.

After the legal limit of two years had expired Mr. Bailey entered his suit here, alleging desertion. After a hearing before a master a favorable report was made, upon which the decree of to-day was entered. Mrs. Bailey inherited \$100,000 from her father, E. Frank Coe. Her first husband was rich.

DEMOCRATIC PEACE IN KINGS.

Confab Between Senator McCarren and Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle.

The Democratic harmonizers in Brooklyn were gleeful yesterday when they learned that for the first time since the factional war started nearly two years ago Senator McCarren and Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, the leader in the Seventh Assembly district, had lunched together at the Clarendon Hotel and indulged in a friendly political conference of an hour or so.

The fact that Thomas F. Wogan, who has been McCarren's representative in the assembly since the Seventh district, was also present foreshadowed, it is supposed, a cessation of the factional warfare. When the confab was over neither McCarren nor Doyle would say whether they had reached any basis of settlement, but there was a general impression that the Seventh district would soon be included in the McCarren column, leaving the anti-McCarrenites in control of only the Second, Eleventh and Twelfth districts.

BUILDING INSPECTORS GO.

John C. Taylor, a Veteran, Latest of Those Dismissed for Harlequin Collapses.

Superintendent of Buildings Hopper has dismissed John C. Taylor, one of his building inspectors. Taylor's dismissal was due to the collapse of the Harlem buildings last March. He was a veteran and he could not be dismissed without a trial, which lasted for several weeks.

Taylor is the fourth inspector to lose his job on account of the collapse. Inspectors Auld, Kiernan and Campbell were dropped some time ago.

TORNADO KILLS FIFTEEN.

Houses Wrecked at Nacoma, Tex.—Many Persons Injured.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 5.—Late this afternoon a tornado passed over Nacoma, in Montague county, a town about 130 miles northwest of here on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and killed fifteen people and injured many more. A number of houses were blown down and wrecked. A short distance from the town many cattle were killed by the storm.

23 MINERS ENTOMBED.

Explosion Kills One and Injures Another—Little Hope for Prisoners.

WREKLING, W. Va., July 5.—A mine explosion occurred this morning at Vivian, on the line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, killing at least one man and injuring a dozen more who cannot recover. Twenty-five others are known to be entombed. Their rescue is doubtful, and the death list may total thirty.

The disaster occurred in the plant of the Tidewater Coal Company's mine and is believed to have been caused by gas which accumulated yesterday when the mine was idle. Vivian is a mining village out of touch with telephone and telegraph facilities. The victims were nearly all Italians.

MRS. FLORA B. DODGE TO WED.

Will Marry the Hon. Lionel George Guest in Sioux Falls To-day.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 5.—The Hon. Lionel George Guest of London and Montreal will be married at noon to-morrow to Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge of New York, sister of Poultny Bigelow. Joseph Leiter of Chicago will be one of many guests.

Mr. Guest arrived in this city to-day. The prospective bridegroom has taken apartments at the Cataract Hotel. Mr. Leiter's arrival recalls that some months ago it was rumored that he was to be the new husband of Mrs. Dodge. Mrs. Dodge found it necessary through her attorneys to deny the report.

RENT FREE FOR A YEAR.

Gift to a Distressed Mother From One of a Party Who Had Been to the Races.

Assemblyman Charles Anderson of the Sixth Manhattan district was dining last night with a party of friends, including Sam Finkelstein, Frank F. Clayton and Henry Finck, on the veranda of the Pabst Loop Hotel, Coney Island, when a poorly dressed woman with three little children approached the frankfurter stand near the end of the veranda. The little ones wanted something to eat, but the mother said she couldn't afford it. She stood with the children looking at the steaming frankfurters.

A woman from the table at which the Assemblyman and his party sat handed the mother a collection of several dollars, which was taken up at the table, and later Assemblyman Anderson, when he had heard the mother's story, gave her his card with the promise written on it to pay her rent for the next year. The party had attended the Brighton Beach races. The woman said her name was Mrs. Darling and that she lived at Seventy-fifth street and Fourteenth avenue, Borough Park.

ON GREEN WATER OFF LIBERTY

Is Where the Dollar-a-Nighters Are Invited to Sleep.

John Arbuckle announced yesterday that his floating hotel, the ship Jacob A. Starnler, would be anchored off Liberty Island, instead of off Coney Island, and that the tender carrying "boarders" to the ship would leave the Battery pier. It was the original plan to have the tender dock at a pier in Coney Island, but a trial showed that the seas at the island made landing dangerous, so the Battery pier was chosen. The plan of boarding at 11 a night, including dinner and breakfast, remains as originally intended. Overnight boarders will be landed at the Battery in time for work. Mr. Arbuckle doesn't want the rich to take advantage of his offer.

MARGHERITA TO COME HERE.

Dowager Queen of Italy Also to Make Tour of Japan in an Auto.

Rome, July 5.—The Dowager Queen Margherita is hastening her preparations for her journey to Japan. This is interpreted as meaning that official news has been received in high quarters that the conclusion of peace is near.

The Queen, who is an expert chauffeur, intends to spend several months in Japan in an automobile tour and then go to San Francisco, cross the American continent and return to Rome by way of New York and Genoa.

RAILROAD WAR BEGINS TO-DAY.

Grand Trunk and Erie to Cut Passenger Rates From Chicago to This City.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The passenger rate war between the Eastern railroads really begins to-morrow, the Grand Trunk and Erie roads making a cut of \$2 on first class tickets from here to New York, \$1 on second and class tickets and corresponding reductions to other Eastern points. This is the first time since the war between the established differential rates, except for excursion and party business.

The action of the Grand Trunk and Erie roads follows the change of the Michigan Central from standard to differential fares. A board of arbitration decided that the Michigan Central was entitled to make as low rates as any other line in connection with the New York Central and other roads east of Buffalo.

2,272,760 CHICAGOENSE.

Population Computed on a City Directory Basis.

TO HUNT DOWN THE MUTINEERS

Black Sea Fleet Again Ordered Out to Sink the Kniav Potemkin.

ONE TOWN IS FIRED ON.

Rebel Crews Get Supplies After Shelling Akerman.

Last Reported at Theodosia—Crews Issue Note to the Powers, Declaring That They Will Respect Foreign Commerce—Vienna Hears That Powers May Take Action to Protect Their Interests—Rioting in St. Petersburg When Youth Shoots a Policeman—Cossacks Fire.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. ODESSA, July 5.—Admiral Kruger's squadron, consisting of the battleships Rostislav, Dvlenadst Apostolof and Tri Svistlitsa, a cruiser and half a dozen torpedo boats, with the recaptured battleship Georgi Pobiedonosets, has arrived at Sebastopol, where, learning that the rebel ship Kniav Potemkin Tavritchsky was at Theodosia, orders immediately were given to pursue her. It seems certain that the mutineer will now be hunted down mercilessly.

Naval officers declare that the Potemkin has comparatively little ammunition, having expended a quantity during the maneuvers. There is reason, however, for taking this statement with reserve. Meanwhile the freedom of the mutineer to roam the Black Sea is paralyzing trade.

CREW'S MANIFESTO TO THE POWERS.

Following is the text of a manifesto issued by the crew of the Kniav Potemkin Tavritchsky while that vessel was at Kustendje, Rumania. "From the crew of the battleship Kniav Potemkin Tavritchsky to the foreign Powers:

"A decisive struggle against the Russian Government has begun. We hereby inform all foreign Powers of it. We consider it our duty to declare that we will give a complete guarantee of inviolability to foreign warships navigating the Black Sea and to the foreign ports of that sea."

COAST TOWN FIRED ON.

It is reported that the Potemkin was off Akerman, twenty-seven miles west of Odessa, on Monday. She sent the torpedo boat accompanying her to ask for coal and provisions. These were refused, whereupon the torpedo boat fired two shots, after which the mutineers obtained all they wanted.

Sixty-seven of the ringleaders of the mutiny on the Georgi Pobiedonosets have been sent to Kertoh. It is supposed they will be shot.

The Rumanian Consul here has received a telegram from Bucharest saying that the Potemkin landed thirty or forty civilians at Kustendje, including some women. The ship sailed from Kustendje with the avowed purpose of bombarding Yalta, a summer resort on the coast of the Sea of Azof, near which one of the Czar's palaces is situated.

THE HUNT STARTS.

SOFIA, July 5.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Stremelki took coal and water at Varna, a Bulgarian port, last evening and sailed to hunt the Kniav Potemkin Tavritchsky. Two Russian warships are now at Varna.

THEODOSIA (KAPPA), Crimea, July 5.—The Kniav Potemkin Tavritchsky arrived here to-day and asked for coal, provisions and a doctor and for a guarantee of safety during her stay.

The Town Council considered the matter after a conference on board the ship and consented to give provisions, but no coal was available.

ONE SURRENDERED VESSEL BROUGHT IN.

SEBASTOPOL, July 5.—Admiral Kruger's squadron arrived here from Odessa to-day, bringing with it the battleship Georgi Pobiedonosets, which was surrendered by the mutineers on Monday.

An Italian vessel which arrived to-day from Galatz met the Kniav Potemkin Tavritchsky going in the direction of Batoum, Trans-Caucasia.

CZAR WAS INDIGNANT.

St. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Admiral Choukine has ordered the squadron at Sebastopol to embark new crews and partly new officers and that four destroyers be sent to sink the Potemkin. It is understood that the Czar is indignant at Admiral Kruger's first decision to leave the squadron passively at Sebastopol.

Admiral Choukine has allowed those officers who are unwilling to rejoin their ships to remain ashore. He has raised entirely fresh crews and has restored the machinery.

POWERS MAY ACT.

LONDON, July 6.—The Vienna correspondent of the Morning Post says that steps are being taken in official quarters to raise the question of an international agreement to protect commerce in the Black Sea and collectively to represent to Russia the dangerous consequences of allowing the Kniav Potemkin Tavritchsky to cruise unmolested among neutral shipping.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, AUSTRIA, TURKEY.

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